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## Mr. Jerome and His Bill.

The District Attorney is fighting for special efforts in the way of personal activity. We believe that an overwhelming preponderance of honest sentiment in this town and throughout the State is now behind Mr. JEROME.

He is working for the impartial enforcement of the criminal law.

This bill to facilitate the conviction of influential lawbreakers has passed the Senate by a non-partisan vote. If it is held up in the Assembly or defeated there the real reason will be such as no opponent of the measure will dare to

avow. In his brief submitted vesterday at Albany District Attorney JEROME disposed of the only respectable argument against the enactment of the bill which any legislator had been able to offer. namely, that a law permitting in the presecution of crime the use of evidence that was not legally available when the crime was committed, would be an ex poet facto law and therefore unconstitutional. Mr. JEROME cited among other opinions this clear definition from the Supreme Court's decision in the case of HOPT vs. Utah:

Statutes which simply enlarge the class of pe sons who may be competent to testify in criminal cases are not ex post facto in their application to prosecutions for crimes committed prior to their passage, for they do not attach criminality to any act previously done which was innocent when done, nor aggravate any crime theretofore committed, nor provide a greater punishment therefor than was prescribed at the time of its commission, nor do they alter the degree or lessen the amount or measure of the proof which was made necessary to conviction when the crime was com

"Alterations of the legal rules of evidence which only remove existing restrictions upon the competency of certain classes of persons as witnesses relate to modes of procedure only, in which no one can be said to have a vested right and which the State, upon grounds of public policy, may regulate at pleasure.

The only argument now left to the obstructionists of even-handed justice seems to be that it is not public policy to permit the officer charged with the prosecution of criminals to bring to the bar a rich and powerful criminal who has defled the law for years, and to convict him, if he is guilty, through the evidence of this or that rich witness with influential connections who may be annoyed at the idea of going upon the stand in such a trial.

If the Assemblymen heed the voice of n the matter of witnesses in gambling cases. They will give more power to JEROME'S honest elbow.

## Secretary Hitchcock at Sixty-nine.

The unreasonably hale and vigorous gentleman who administers the affairs of the Interior Department and bosses the venerable WARE of the Pension Bureau was born on Sept. 19, 1835. He is in his sixty-ninth year.

This circumstance imparts a humorous Savor to the Hon. ETHAN ALLEN HITCH-COCK's remarks in defence of the Executive order fixing the age of 62 as the age of natural infirmity, disability and incapacity to earn a support, in the case of veterans of the civil war.

According to the Secretary's argument, he has not only passed the beginning of the age of infirmity but is tottering on the brink of absolute senile helplessness. Contemplate this picture of the man in his sixties:

" It is well understood that there is a natural decay of the physical powers due solely to age, which impairs a man's capacity to earn a support by his own manual labor. Not only does the act itself provide that 'each and every infirmity shall be duly considered,' but the decisions under it uniformly recognize the principle that disabilities due te senility alone are pensionable. . . . The order in question merely lays down as a convenient rule of decision, and a rebuttable presumption of fact, that one who is otherwise entitled to a pension and is 62 years of age is partially disabled from earning a livelihood by his hands; that one who is 66 is more disabled for manual work; that one who is 68 is in a still greater degree incapable of earning a support by manual labor, and that one of 70 is completely disabled in this regard. Certainly, such a presumption is justified by general experience in actual life."

Although by his own showing the Secretary long ago arrived at the age of infirmity which ought to enjoy exemption from the annoyances and toils of life, we venture to congratulate him on the fact that he yet has between seventeen and eighteen months before collapsing into utter decrepitude.

The Men Who Cry "Home Rule." In section 56 of the city Charter the power is conferred upon the Board of Estimate, the Board of Aldermen, and the Mayor, to fix the salaries of every person who draws compensation from the city treasury, except day laborers, teachers, and members of the supervising force of the Department of Education. This power is not restricted except by the provision that no change shall be made in the salary of an elected officer or head of a department during his tenure of office. The principle of "home rule" is here applied absolutely, and a power of the greatest importance is delegated by the State to the municipal corporation. Any other man who thinks he should receive a salary larger than that he now draws may apply to the Board of Aldermen, and the Mayor, that his request is a just one, it will be granted.

Such a condition of affairs should delight, the hearts of those who clamor on the stump for "home rule." It should lead to an entire abandonment of efforts | ceding the outbreak of the war were to get the Legislature to raise the salaries of city employees. Tammany statesmen especially should refrain from asking the Legislature to invade the city and go over the heads of the city au- fact, any advantage in not describing thorities in matters which they are per- with due fulness and emphasis the fectly competent to handle. But what smuggling, the buying of laws from is the fact?

Forty-seven bills increasing the pay of employees of the city have been introduced in the Legislature this year, the fear of the French in Canada was according to the record kept by the City Club. Each of these deals with a subject completely within the jurisdiction of the city government. Thirty of these his so-called Canfield bill with all the bills were introduced by Democrats, energy that he manifests whenever the the loudest howlers for "home rule." public interests seem to him to require | Forty of these bills are mandatory, giving no discretion to the city government | ican War. He recalls that, throughout in their application. That stern ad- the whole range of modern history, Ger-GRADY, is one of the men most con- for Europe; but, passing over the Condevoted disciple of autonomy, PATRICK HENRY McCARREN, who learned a new lesson in autonomy at Coney Island on Tuesday, is another. They are, in fact, the most prominent leaders in these attacks upon New York's right to govern itself

Behind them range lesser lights of slip an opportunity to mouth it for "home | consider a purely personal quarrel? rule," and not one of whom is really sincere in his attacks on "legislative interference." Should all the measures introduced by these defenders of the city become law, the salary list would be inrule" could go hang.

duced by GRADY, MCCARREN, and their fellows. They are, in effect, a declaration that his administration is incompetent to exercise the powers conferred upon it by the Legislature. Probably he will veto all of these bills, if they ever come before him. But they show in vivid colors the entire insincerity of some of the howls for home rule.

## Some Recent Views of the American

Revolution. Many a protest has been heard on the describes it as having been from beginning to end a struggle of vice against J. K. LAUGHTON, who points out in the National Review that the Trevelyan conception of the contest differs essentially from that set forth by the late Mr. LECKY, and also from that propounded by an American writer, Mr. SYDNEY GEORGE FISHER, in "The True History of the American Revolution."

said against Sir George TREVELYAN'S assumption that the sole cause of colonial land was the question of taxation. The the people they will uphold this fearless claim of a right to tax did, of course, is observed, and it should be noted as officer in his attempt to enforce the law excite much indignation, but a persist- having especial official meaning that in equally against all lawbreakers. They ent attempt to exercise the alleged right was three months ago. And it would have been met by a "passive rewill refuse to constitute class distinctions would have been met by a "passive rethe same even had han na lived, unless he had come
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the same even had han na lived na liv sistance," in face of which the law would have been powerless. The late JOHN FISKE showed that what kept colonial discontent alive, after the repeal of the naval or military officer ever rises in a Stamp Act, and so inflamed it that SAMUEL | theatre or takes off his hat out of doors ADAMS and his coadjutors found it easy when it is played. He does so in the case to bring about friction and collision, was of "The Star Spangled Banner." the invitation caused by the restrictions | Country, 'Tis of Thee" has no claims at on industry and trade, and by the Navi- all. It is nothing more or less than the gation act. Those restrictions the colo- national anthem of England, with Amerinists had long been accustomed to evade by smuggling, and George Grenville's inflexible determination to put down smuggling could hardly fail to turn the larity because of the incursion of the minds of many colonists toward political | Pretender in 1745, when "God Save the separation.

> was reasonable enough from a British point of view, for recent experience had shown that New Englanders, in pursuit of their illegal traffic, were apt to overlook considerations of patriotism. It was well known to GRENVILLE and his colleagues that throughout the Seven Years War the shipowners of New England and New York had continued their trade with the French West Indian set- English people who are particularly tlements, and had supplied the French fond of foisting it upon us as our hymn or Spanish enemy with naval stores. An official report from Vice-Admiral Cotes, commanding at Jamaica in 1759. named twenty-eight vessels, most of them from Salem, Boston, Rhode Island, New London and New York, as being at

one time in a single Spanish West Indian

harbor. TREVELYAN adopts the view usually put forward in American school histories the view, namely, that it was a somewhat violent but pardonable remonstrance against an insidious attempt to introduce the thin end of the wedge of taxation. Mr. LECKY thought, on the contrary. that he could discern more significance in the incident, and attributed the act newly aroused spirit of business progress of violence to the fear entertained by in the South. the "Sons of Liberty"-the extreme patriots-that if the tea were once landed it would probably find purchasers, inasmuch as, owing to the drawback of the duty on exportation, the commodity could be sold in the colonies much gests that, if it be true, as it has been gration of farmers from the North. asserted, that JOHN HANCOCK'S wealth he and his friends had at the time a large stock of tea on their hands, and were thus commercially interested in prevent-

ing the landing of the East India Company's consignments. rupture with the mother country which | the South could divert this stream to Estimate for an increase, and if he can would assist the Radical patriots to its farms and plantations, it would get

convince a majority of the members of arouse the spirit of their fellow colothat body and a sufficient number of nists. Mr. FISHER, indeed, for his part, is convinced that the Revolution was a much more ugly and unpleasant affair than most of us have been taught to suppose. He is far from holding that all the acts of the British Government preabsurdly stupid, even from its own point of view, or that the loyalists were few in numbers and their arguments not worth considering. He cannot see, in colonial Governors and other irregular conduct in the colonies which led England to try to remodel them as soon as

removed Prof. LAUGHTON finds it by no means difficult to demonstrate that Sir GEORGE TREVELYAN had no business to speak of the enlisting of Hessian and other German soldiers as an enormity peculiar to GEORGE III.'s Ministers and the Amervocate of home rule, THOMAS FRANCIS many had been the recruiting ground spicuous in these efforts to impose "hay- | tinental wars of the sixteenth and sevenseed legislation" upon New York. That teenth centuries, he deems it sufficient to remind Sir GEORGE that the Highland rising of 1745 was largely crushed by means of Hessian troops imported for the purpose. If, asks Prof. LAUGHTON, it was so terribly heinous an offence for GEORGE III., to send Hessian troops to put down a rebellion in the colonies against English authority, what was it Democracy, and some tallow dips of for George II. to call in Hessians to Republicanism, not one of whom lets settle on British soil what many would

We presume that nobody who has marked the recent drift of historical inquiry has much doubt that the story of the American Revolution will eventually be rewritten upon lines materially difcreased by \$1,018,280 a year, and "home | ferent from those to which Sir GEORGE TREVELYAN has seen fit to conform. It Mayor McClellan does not look with | will never be so rewritten, however, as favor on such measures as those intro- to convince the reader that the colonies did not do wisely in separating from the mother country.

#### The National Anthem.

It is a curious fact that so frequently some good American arises with a flat assertion that we have no national anthem, or at any rate that we are not quite sure whether it is "Hail Columbia," My Country, 'Tis of Thee," "Yankee Doodle" or "The Star Spangled Banner." The truth is that among those who know there is no doubt whatever. The source other side of the Atlantic against the view | of doubt is to be found in the fact that of our Revolutionary War taken by Sir the people of these United States have GEORGE OTTO TREVELYAN, who, in his never spontaneously and of one accord recent history of the conflict between chosen an anthem as the English did in the mother country and her colonies, 1745. But there has never been any question that the sentiment surrounding the flag has influenced the great majority virtue. The latest protestant is Prof. to prefer "The Star Spangled Banner" as the national hymn.

It has been made so officially by the usage of the Federal Government. It is not at all strange that so few people know this, for only a small percentage of the population is familiar with the customs of army posts or naval vessels. The ceremony of evening colors at all There is no doubt that much can be military posts having bands includes the playing of the national anthem, "The Star Spangled Banner," when the flag disaffection and of the quarrel with Eng- is lowered for the night. On all naval vessels carrying bands the same custom

"Hail Columbia" is one of our patriotic songs, but it has no official standing. No can words set to it. The tune was composed by HENRY CAREY, and first sung by him in 1739. It rapidly gained popu-King" began to be sung in the theatres. The resolve to suppress smuggling The theme was taken from an antique melody by Dr. JOHN BULL, whence, as some think, came the appellation of "John Bull" to patriotic England. Germany has also adopted this tune, using it for her "Heil dir im Siegerkranz." Neither she nor we have any business with it: it belongs to England.

"Yankee Doodle" has never been called our national anthem by any but certain because it is a vulgar, undignified and worthless tune, utterly unfit to express the patriotism of a puissant people. That amiable coterie of British newspapers which does its best to foster the Anglo-American understanding by flinging gibes at us on all occasions insists that "Yankee Doodle" is our national Of the Boston "Tea Party," Sir George | anthem. It is not so now, and never has been.

More Population Needed by the South. We have received a report by the secretary of a Louisiana league on an immigration movement to that State which has been started by it. The enterprise affords an illustration of the

The immigration this league would promote is of farmers from the North to buy undeveloped lands which it has for sale. How far the inducements offered will be successful in attracting that sort of immigration is doubtful. The differcheaper than in England itself, and ences in agricultural methods and social cheaper than tea imported from any conditions at the South are usually a other country. Prof. LAUGHTON sug- serious bar to any considerable emi-

Moreover, the great need of the South was chiefly made by smuggling tea from | is not so much immigration of that sort St. Eustatius, it is at least possible that as of laborers to till the soil, of which the area still undeveloped is so vast. At this time the volume of foreign immigration, more especially from southern Europe, is coming in at a rate not much behind the highest record in our history. Of course SAMUEL ADAMS had no stock | A very great part of these immigrants are of tea to protect, and Mr. Sydney George | hardy Italian peasants trained to agri-FISHER ascribes the part which he is be- cultural labor, and they come from a lieved to have played in the Tea Party | climate which makes their adaptation to to a deliberate design to bring about a Southern farming peculiarly great. If

speedily a large addition to its population and to its labor supply. Up to this time it has attracted almost none of these immigrants, and it is obliged still to depend almost exclusively on the negro labor of which so many complaints

are made by Southerners. Why does this stream avoid the South and tend rather to congested centres of population at the North, where the peculiarly agricultural aptitudes of the immigrants have no chance to be dis-

played and employed? It is for two reasons. First, the South generally does not offer high enough wages to attract them. They come to this country with the American standard of wages in their minds as it is fixed at the North, and with a knowledge of it obtained from the reports of their countrymen already here. The wage standard at the South, as fixed for the negroes, does not satisfy their demands. Again, the necessity of competing with negro labor is repulsive to them. Would not a like feeling deter Northern immigration to the South of farmers of the West, for example, who are accustomed to work-

ing with their own hands? It is obvious that, with the continuance and further progress of the agricultural and industrial development of the South, there is coming a time when the necessity for more population to assist in it will compel some readjustment of these conditions, so as to attract thither a large part of the foreign immigration which has yet to come. The Southern States cannot long go on at their present rate of development without recognizing their imperative need of more population, and millions more.

### Impossible.

The following letter proposes a substitute for the Hon. CHARLES WARREN FAIRBANKS in the second place on the Roosevelt ticket:

" TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-SIT: THEODORE ROOSEVELT for President and CARL EICEEMETER for Vice President would make a strong com-

"The Panama Canal, and our strong foreign policy, linked with the States' Rights vote of the South and the Mormon vote of the Rocky Mountain States, would bring unquestionable Republican victory.

" P. S. Constitutionally, New York State Electors ould not vote for the Vice-President.

" NEW YORK, March 29." We violate no confidence when we say that "Kangaroo's" nomination of the Hon. CARL EICKEMEYER for Vice-President derives additional interest from the circumstances that the foregoing communication appears to be in the Hon. CABL EICKEMEYER'S own handwriting.

This philosopher certainly deserves the support of the polygamist vote. Whether he could bring the same to the Roosevelt ticket in sufficient force to a barrier to frequent intercourse between insure Republican victory, we are not the people of Gyangtse and their southern prepared to say. Nor will it be possible for us to forsake FAIRBANKS and take up EICKEMEYER. We are not even informed whether the polygamist candidate meets the Constitutional requirements as to birth and age.

Assuming that the Hon. CARL EICKE-MEYER is a natural born citizen at least 35 years old, there remains the serious practical objection which he states so tersely in "Kangaroo's" postscript.

Both ROOSEVELT and EICKEMEYER hail from New York. Mr. ROOSEVELT would never consent to risk the inconvenience of the election of a Democratic Vice-President, even for the sake of

There is a bigger man than SHARESPHARE. upreme Court Justice BREWER in Chicago. Who can say that our great --- -is not without honor in his own country?

A despatch from Halifax reports that more than 4,000 immigrants have landed at that port this month. Most of these people are for settlement in the Dominion. A notable feature of this immigration appears in the increase in the number of second-class passengers and the decrease in the number of occupants of the steerage This points to the arrival of people with a modest supply of money. Many of them will be land buyers, and they will speedily become contributors to Canada's ever in reasing wealth.

The Canadian Department of the Interior has recently issued its annual report. It is therein stated that 4,229,011 acres of land. valued at \$14,651,757, were sold last year by the Hudson Bay Company and by railway companies having land grants. This is about as much as those companies sold in the whole of the ten preceding years. There were 32,682 homestead entries, as compared with 1.857 in 1896 and 22,215 in 1902. The homestead entries included a total area of 5.021.280 acres. The total thus acquired for settlement during the year was 9,387,561

The immigrant arrivals during the year numbered 128,364. Of these, 41,792 came from the British Isles, 37,090 from continental Europe, and 49,473 from the United States. Canada's greatest present need is population, and she seems to be getting it.

It is not unnatural that the National Guard should long for Central Park for a drill ground. But who was the inspired orator that convinced Mayor McCLELLAN that drilling infantry, galloping cavalry and rushing artillery would be beneficial to the lawns of the Park?

The Hon. WILLIAM J. BRYAN had to sit mute in court yesterday, and when he tried to speak the Judge silenced him. Connecticut law takes no account of the individual peculiarities of those who come before its bar. A cruel and unusual punishment was inflicted upon Mr. BRYAN, the full terror of which can be estimated only by those who know him best.

# Old Prob's Successful Rivals.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: The official weather sharps' guesses have been as mild for the last three weeks as the Spanish gunnery off Sant-The old reliable goosebone for long shots seaweed and the domestic cat for more immediate , are far better and much cheaper NEW YORK, March 20. WETHERWYSE.

A Blissful Life: Two microbes fell in love one day, As is the world-wide fashio Good fortune smiled upon their suit, Smooth ran their tender passion.

They did not want a bank account Nor sigh for silk and satin; He only had an honest name

They had not man's financial woes Whereby much joy he misses, They didn't need the bread and cheese, But lived in style on kisses.

MCLANDEURGH WILADE.

ON THE ROAD TO LHASA.

The British column which has camped for some months among the Himalayas of Sikkim, northeast India, got under way last week and at last accounts had reached the edge of Tibet and was in camp in Tang La Pass. This gateway between India and Tibet stands 15,700 feet above the sea. It might be inferred that the British force, 1,000 strong, with camp equipment, rifles, four big guns and two Maxims, would reach such an eminence only with the greatest difficulty. This, however, is not so. The approach to the Tang La Pass has been accurately spoken of as "a gradual and scarcely noticeable ascent." When the column marched from Chumbi to Pari it gradually ascended 4,000 feet, which is not a very stiff climb, being spread out over twenty-one miles; and in the eight miles from Pari to the Pass the ascent was barely

2.000 feet. These things are worth mentioning be cause in many descriptions of the route the British are taking into Tibet there have been frequent references to "stupendous passes" and "enormous natural difficulties." They in fact exist only in the minds of writers who have not realized that, though the British have only just reached the political boundary of Tibet, they have been iving for months on the Tibetan plateau, the loftiest in the world, and that the passes through the mountains are really very mild The first destination of the invading

force is Gyangtee in Tibet. The British have not yet announced any intention of going beyond that point if they are sucessful there in making peaceful negotiations with the Tibetans. The ostensible purpose of the expedition is to compel the libetans to recognize the treaty obligations by which they agreed to permit trade ntercourse between India and southern libet, an agreement that has been pracically a dead letter ever since it was signed. There may be trouble, however, before the British column reaches Gyangtse, as the despatches say an attack is expected beyond Thuna, which is only a day's journey into Tibet.

No part of the track to Gyangtee seems to offer any serious difficulty; but it will not be a pleasure excursion, even though the Tibetans offer no opposition. We are reading that the march is very exhausting. that many troops are prostrated by mountain sickness and that the changes in temperature are extreme. This is just what Iggulden, Bogle and other travellers over this route said long age. Probably ne civilized army has ever before attempted o march 110 miles, the distance between Chumbi and Gyangtse, at such an enormous altitude. The column has left behind the charms of Chumbi and is now amid the bare and brown uplands of Tibet, at a height as great as that of Mont Blanc. Bogle wrote of this stretch of road that it traverses a most inhospitable region, where the houses are few, where the sun is very hot by day, the nights are bitter cold and not a tree or plant is seen except in the valley bottoms.

This is the historic road between Sikkim and Tibet; the repellent region through which it extends has, however, never been neighbors.

The aspect of things will change again when the column enters the Nyang Chu Valley, in which Gyangtse stands. valley is one of the richest in Tibet, full of white villages, and all the land is tilled. In fact, Gyangtse and its surroundings are a sort of oasis in the wide expanse of bleak and barren plain. The British hope to reach the town in about ten days, which is the ordinary rate of travel. It would seem to depend upon the Tibetans whether the foreign incursion is to be extended to the forbidden city of Lhasa.

## A PRIVATE VIEW OF INDIANA POLITICS.

DEAR ----: The political aspect in Indiana, so for leadership, honor leadership, follow leadership; and it is the leader that is in the open that gets the Governor and all of them, in fact, except Judge Brownlee, are shouting for Roosevelt, and you'd room. think if you should hear them that he was the only me, but they are now like the sheep before the shearer. Not only that, two of them are trying to get on the delegation to the national convent assist in nominating the man that they believe a heart may be defeated. But there is no one else, and the old propensity to be with the crowd has reasserted itself and they and all the rest of them

are for Roosevelt.

Democratic politics is looking up somewhat—recovering from its lethargy, so to speak—and some of the leaders have put on their fighting harnes Hearst has invaded the State and opened hear quarters, and has, it is said, his barrel right here in our midst. This has aroused some of the othe fellows, and a merry fight is now on. Strange as i may seem, one county central committee has de clared for him, and here and there over the State are men who are singing his praises.

There is possibly a reason for this. They believe

that the Republicans have bought the country twice and that Bryan was defeated in 1886 and 1800 by the free use of money. Bryan believes it, and the men who are for Hearst believe it because Bryan says so. They also believe Bryan is for Hearst, and this has its influence; but the main thing is that Hearst has money, that money must be had in the campaign, that he will hand it out liberally to the oys—and there you are.
But I don't think the men who are for him are

men who will cut much figure when it comes to the selection of delegates to the national con-vention. The better sentiment of the party, the conservative sentiment, is opposed to him; and I think it will result in the selection of a solid Parker delegation, even if the delegates are not instructed for him. The men who have been for Gorman the men who would have been for Olney or for Cleveland, if they believed it politic to nominate any one against whom Bryan would be bitter, are urning to Parker. If he secures a solid delegat New York, this State will give him a sol vote in the convention, regardless of what may be the attitude of Bryan to any other candidate

The pressure on Fairbanks to force him into the Vice Presidency is something amusing. Every man, the Governor heading the list, that thinks he stands any show for the United States Senate is for Fairbanks for the second place on the ticket. This is the first consideration; but a second and more serious is the saving of this State to the party.
When you were here you were told that Indiana
was safe, no matter who headed the national ticket. All the solicitude was about New York and th East and the country as a whole. This has changed in the latter days, and some of the older leaders are now not quite sure where Indiana's vote would go

if the Democrats act half way right.

As the Democrats show signs of getting together, as the indications point more and more strongly to the elimination of fryan, the feeling grows among Republicans that they will have a fight on their hands to carry this State. This has been strengthened by some factional fights which have developed. ened by some factional fights which have developed over party nominations since you were here; nota-bly in the Eleventh district and in some of the Southern countles. They believe that Fairbanks on the ticket would be a help to the party in th holding business men, who don't like

Delegates are being selected now with a view to forcing him on the ticket, and while Rooseveit delegates selected and instructed are Pairbanks men and they are getting instructions from the party leaders, and especially from the State central mittee, to whoop it up for Fairbanks.

In Beston.

Wife-He-he split the infinitive!

Wife-Oh, mother, James used such awful lan guage right in the presence of Waldo.

Mother-The brute! What did he say!

How the Tiff Started. He-Did you see about the baboon who carries She-Oh, Charles, how thoughtful of you

JUDGE PARKER'S SILENCE.

A Friendly View of His Fatture to Ex press Himself on Any Issue. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: If you turn to your files for Sept. 18, 1902, you will find the following:

JUDGE PARKER. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-SIF: Wisdom of A great effort is being made to overcome the un-willingness of Judge Parker to being a Guberna-torial candidate. I desire to come to the Judge's rescue and suggest to all his fool friends the pro-

priety of a halt.

If he should be defeated in his candidacy, not only would he lose his present position, but it could and would be said that he left the bench to reach

the Presidency through the Governorship.

If the Democrats should win in the Presidential election, it would fall to the lot of the Presidentelect to appoint the successor to Chief Justice Fuller, as he will most probably retire in the next six years; and, in case of that President succeeding himself, there would be a period of eight years ing himself, there would be a period of eight years Democratic administration, terminating ten

Besides, if the Chief Justice knew that a good

Democrat would be appointed in his place he would on that account retire all the sooner. But a man who had once been a Chief Justice in a State court, and had not sufficiently and really appreciated the honor and conserved the high character of the office to the end of his public service by resolutely ignoring all tempting political offers, would not be deemed worthy of presiding over the Federal Supreme Court. The people would not think the same of him as before.

Now, all this Judge Parker clearly sees, well knows and deeply feels; and why should his friends be so unwise, so unkind, so cruel, as to prematurely disturb his peace of mind and spoil or jeopardize als prospects? SHOULDER TO SHOULDER.

OULLYN, Sept. 16. As Judge Parker was preserved from exposure to the chances of defeat during that exciting and memorable Guberna orial campaign, and from the damage would assuredly have attached to him had he met with defeat, and now looms up before us as the most available and satisfactory candidate for the Presidential nomination on the Democratic ticket (the fact being that he did nothing to show that he was at any time seeking the Governorship, but rather, on the other hand, disapproved of the efforts of his friends and labored to discourage them in that direction), will you kindly allow another communication in consideration of a seeming determination on the part of some to force the Judge to depart from his habit of silence and give utterance to his political views; in short, abandon his unique position relative to the nomination— a position, in view of the different factions

and wrangles in the party, so much to his credit and advantage? The gist of my communication at this time s this: Continued silence on the part of

Judge Parker will be golden. The meaning will be: "I have endeavored o perform the arduous duties of my high judicial office to the best of my ability. Should I be asked to fill the highest office n the gift of the American people and be elected thereto. I will enter upon its duties with the same sense of obligation and acountability." It will mean that a man, a man with an

established character, a man that is worthy of confidence, is at the head of the ticket. A candidate for the Presidency who is known to be a thoroughgoing man, whose known character and ability will be prelictive of his course and of the people's con dence in crises as they arise, is just what will suit and please the substantial elements A person often shows his ability and good

ense, not only in what he says and does, but and do-what he leaves unsaid and undone. Some of Judge Parker's rivals being now in a hole by reason of too much talk and too much misdirected effort, nothing would suit them better than to drag the good Judge down into the same hole and get out themselves on his shoulders.

Let Judge Parker keep still and away from toles. The Coming Standard Braber. ATLANTIO CITY, March 29.

Tale About a Night in the White House. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: The last time Governor and Mrs. Odell went to Washthey went to the White House in the early afternoon. No member of the Roosevelt family greeted them, but a servant showed them to their room. They stayed there until 4 or 5 o'clock, when a servant brought tea to Roosevelt for the first time-including ladies, and there was no political talk at all, the President conspicuously avoiding it, and ignoring Odell, even after the ladies left the Immediately after the dinner guests went, the White House family turned in. Odell and Mrs. Odell left early the next morn out some of the men who once talked so freely to | ing, with no more than a commonplace goodbye. The President avoided Odell, and Odell is angry about it. Mrs. Odell is also ingry at Mrs. Roosevelt, declaring that she was very rude to her. Mrs. Odell heard that on the afternoon of her arrival Mrs. Roose welt was in the White House conservatory unoccupied, and she believes she was slighted deliberately.

> The Newly Created Catholic Monsignori TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: I read with nuch pleasure in to-day's SUN a list of the names of the newly created Catholic Monsignori. But why was there not created a number sufficient to make the Archbishop's court consist of a dozen-

ALBANY, March 30.

a baker's dozen for that matter? There is no trouble to find a few more whos name one, the Rev. R. L. Burtsell, D. D. With nerhans one exception, he has labored in the mi sionary field longer than any of these newly created dignitaries. He built the Epiphany Church and paid off its debt. Then he erected a parochial school, when he was sent to Rondout to chan anthems with the wild birds up there. He did not neglect the missionary duty, but caused improve

ments in the church and wiped out its debt also.

I feel no captiousness about those who get the dignity. On the contrary, I rejoice for the honor that comes to them. Some I know personally, others by the frequent hearing of their merits from those who know them. But why do such laborers in the vineyard as Dr. Burtsell go un-recognized? If it be no puzzle to ecclesiastics, it is to laymen, and is hardly edifying to them. NEW YORK, March 28. A LAYMAN.

The " Reliable " Clairvoyant's Failure. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Referring to M. Hines, Jr., the "reliable" clairvoyant, who put himself to the test by writing to you on March 16. and whose letter you published a day of two late March 26 has come and gone, but has anyone heard of "some public calamity in the East" on that day! am now waiting for the floods of March 31, and incidentally, this being the closing week of March, the weather to-day does not seem to be very storm; and windy. Any more "reliable" news from Central Falls, R. I.: NEW YORK, March 29.

Gen. Gordon on Bayonets at Antietam. To the Editor of The Sun-Sir: Gen. John B Gordon, in his recently published recollections says that at the battle of Antietam he saw a division charge three times without fring a sho d guns, and that they were completel wiped out by the Confederate fire. He was nev able to find out, who led the charge or from what corps they came. This would indicate that some hing of the kind mentioned by Mr. Van Wagone was observed by Gen. Gordon. BROOKLYN, March 28.

It Was Only a False Alarm. From the Kansas City Journal.
a clothes cleaning establishment in To peka this sign is displayed: "Satan Dyed Here." But it is all a mistake. Satan is still alive and doing

Her Strained Voice. From the Baltimore American.

She was a maid She was a maid
Salubrious,
Salubrious,
Who lived a life
Lugubrious,
For she juggled
Pot and pans that
She might live.
She was ambitious
Though, you bet
And would have joined a
Show, you bet,
But she strained her
Voice while singing
Through a sieve, THE WAR BETWEEN JAPAN AND RUSSIA.

Change of Sentiment Favorable to

Russian Success Predicted. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN -Sir: When he war between Japan and Russia broke out Japanese 4 per cents fell from 721/2 to 67 and terday the Russians sold at 61/2 points above that reduced price, but the Japanese securities fell still lower, or 3½ points below their low-

est price during the week after the beginning of the war. Is not this very significant? Does it not suggest, even unmistakably indicate, that in he judgment of the most discerning financiers of the world, absolutely without any sort of partisanship in the war, the chances of success are with Russia?

I see also from English papers of calmness that there is taking place a very decided change in English sentiment regarding the war. At the first flush, that sentiment was wholly unfavorable to Russia, the traditional object of English suspicion and enmity; and here, too, the theory that Japan was the "under dog" in this fight induced what seemed to be a majority feeling in favor of Japan, and it was strengthened by the initial success of the Japanese navy at Port Arthur. The long delay and comparative quiet in the military operations since then, however, have given people, both here and in England, a chance to think over the subject more judicially, and the result is that we observe in both countries a revising of original and catch judgments. Meantime in Russia itself there prevails a quiet confidence in the defeat of Japan which is undoubtedly genu ne and in

no wise assumed. Before next autumn I expect to see a consensus of European and American sentiment n agreement with the Russian expectation The early fears that the contest would be extended until it involved other great European Powers seem to have been dissipated. distraction of war in the Balkans seems no longer probable. It is questionable if maturer consideration of British interests will not induce England to dread victory by Japan more than victory by Russia; and that that will be the general judgment of commercial This would leave Japan to fight out the war single-handed, with a result which could not AMERICAN.

be doubtful. NEW YORK, March 30.

MANUAL EXPERTNESS. An Anatomist's Explanation of the Pra-

valling Right-handedness. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: The question of right or left handedness is secondarily one of training and environment Primarily it depends upon what is termed the normal arrangement of the blood vessels slightly larger supply of blood than the right. As development proceeds, this difference, though slight, is constant, and makes itself felt by the slightly more rapid growth of the left side of the brain. This is exhibited in freer right-hand usage than left. Hence we are right-handed because of the anatomical arrangement of the blood supply to the brain. Likewise it is shown by numerous dissections in people who were lefthanded that there was a departure from the usual arrangement of the arterial system, so that the right side of the brain received a more direct and freer blood supply than the left. Hence lefthandedness resulted from this not abnormal but unusual arrangement of the blood vessels. I take it for granted that all your readers know the right side of the brain controls the left side of the body, and vice versa.

New York, March 29. Docros. slightly larger supply of blood than the right.

An Ambidextrous Man's Experience. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: When it

comes to flying March kites or Chinese dragons left-handed or right-handed, I find the left invariably nimbler. Being of that propensity by nature, I was also expressly encouraged by the grandfather who brought me up—and he an old-school physician of the Friends on both sides—to use freely the left hand wherever nature preferred it. Some arbitrary teachers, indeed, instructed

the left hand wherever nature preferred it.

Some arbitrary teachers, indeed, instructed me to practice the right fist at a desk; and I am therefore to a certain extent ambidextrous, but since coming to mature discretion, scot free of both school and college trampels. I manipulate only the left, as a rule, in those cases which ordinarily determine left-handedness.

I doubt if "will power" inheres in the hands at all: they being mere agents, whatever the directing faculties. I notice one actual advantage in my right hand, to be sure; that with it I can exert greater muscular steadiness in those fortunately rare and always horrible contingencies of muscular agitation from sudden "temper." In this unmannerly sort of crise nerveuse the sinister quivers for me like a very old toper's hand; while the dexter continues relatively calm enough to cover sinister's temporary confusion, as by slowly forking or spooning victuals, should the crise mischance at table. Here, undoubtedly, the dexter is Dr. Jekyll; the sinister, Mr. Hyde: only the parallel falls to hold, with me, at least, in the great multitude of cases.

March kites with the left; the muscular control of temper with the right: these be, definitely, my two personally experienced vouchers on the scientific subject of dextrosinistry.

Pottstown, Pa., March 28.

POTTSTOWN, Pa., March 28.

Are Children Left-handed? TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: From

observation, my opinion is that children are left-handed simply for the reason that mothers and nurses, as a general rule, carry children upon the left arm; thereby compelling the child to put its right arm upon the shoulder or around the neck of the person so carrying it, and thus leaving the child's left arm free to use; thus the child learns to use the left hand and arm more than the right, and becomes right-handed only by the constant training of its parents or nurses. NEW YORK, March 29.

Wild Geese Lost in Kentucky Town.

From the Bowling Green News. A very large flock of wild geese became lost in this city at about 9:30 o'clock last night, and for a while their cries could be heard were migrating back to the North, which is a sure sign that winter is over. When Bowling Green was reached they became dazzled by the electric lights and completely lost their way. In the original flock there were perhaps several hundred geese, but they became separated and left in several smaller flocks. One gentleman who saw the geese before they became separated described the scene as one not unlike an approaching storm, the sky being black with the dense flock. Several shots were taken at the geese in various parts of the city, but as far as can be learned none was killed. were migrating back to the North, which is

Fish Story of a Cod and a Medal. From the London Express.

A remarkable codfish story is reported from Northumberland. A codfish caught at the mouth of the Wansbeck had in its stomach a gold disc engraved with the name "William Drysdale The disc is now in the possession of a Blyth gen

tleman, but it has been claimed by Mr. William Drysdale, of Gosforth, near Newcastle-on-Tyne. vho tells an astonishing tale. He has, he says, the centre part of a medal that was won by his father at Dudley poultry show nearly thirty years ago. Mr. Drysdale Jr., lost the disc while on a visit to Ashington, Northumber-

land, ten years ago. His theory is that the centre was carried out to sea with refuse, and swallowed by the fish. War News on Olympus. Mars returned to the heavenly heights.

"What are the Japs and Russians doing now?" chorused the gods.
"I don't know," he returned, wearily. "I was

Seeing he had real war on his hands, they for bore to question him further.

Finally the Horse Followed the Doctor. From the London World.

Dr. Sution, one of the oldest medical men of Dover, who died recently, instructed his coach man, who had driven him for forty years, to shoot his favorite horse directly he returned from the funeral. The funeral took place yesterday, and the strange request was afterward complied with

Sir Charles Dilke has his say on the war in the East in the North American Review for April, and two other articles touch on that matter. Mr. O. I Austin, Chief of the Bureau of Statistics, discusse the new immigration, Dr. R. Heber Newton speaks of religion, Representative Littlefield continues his account of the canteen system and there are half a dozen more articles on economic or historica subjects, besides Mr. Howelle's sectal.